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illustrations and the handsomest outward appearance of any existing work on its subject.

EDWARD P. CHEYNEY.

Études sur l'Administration de Rome au Moyen Age (751-1252).

Par LOUIS HALPHEN. (Paris: Champion. 1907. Pp. xvi, 190.)

THOUGH in the last half-century there have been many contributions to the municipal history of medieval Rome, there was lacking hitherto a documentary and critical study covering the period from the middle of the eighth to the middle of the thirteenth century. Karl Hegel's history of the municipal constitutions of Italy (1847) is long antiquated, and Gregorovius's general history of the city of Rome (1892-1906) necessarily touches too lightly on the details of administration. Certain special researches like Rodocanachi's work on the communal institutions of medieval Rome (1901) begin too late, *i. e.*, with the fourteenth century, while the admirable studies of Charles Diehl (1888) and L. M. Hartmann (1889) on Italo-Byzantine administration stop with its disappearance from Central Italy about the middle of the eighth century. In this way the local government of Rome and its vicinity remains insufficiently illustrated during five turbulent centuries. Much useful material was brought to light in the published researches of eighteenth-century scholars. Modern editions of the medieval lives of the popes and of the papal correspondence have added to the store of available documents. The documentary histories of certain religious orders, of papal fiefs, of episcopal towns, of neighboring churches, of ancient abbeys, of ruling families, place at the disposal of the modern historian a respectable collection of public and private documents. But there is yet much unedited material to be found in the Vatican archives, and in the archives of local churches in and near Rome, in the archives of old Roman families and other repositories of medieval Roman documents. In the last thirty or forty years no little valuable material has been published in the *Archivio della Reale Società di Storia Patria* and in the *Studi e Documenti di Storia e Diritto*, and important special contributions to the subject have been made. The meritorious dissertation of M. Halphen reposes on these sources, edited and unedited. It is divided into three parts, the first of which describes the municipal administration of Rome (prefect, consul, *duces*, *judices*) from the middle of the eighth to the middle of the twelfth century when the Roman Commune seized and finally kept a larger share of local administrative authority. In a similar way, the second part reveals, on the faith of documents henceforth somewhat more numerous and circumstantial, the municipal life of Rome as it developed (especially after 1188) under the control of the Senator, during the frequent absences and journeys of the popes, and amid the anti-papal pressure of the imperial power and the rapid development of a secular lay-temper fed from curiously mixed sources (often romantic and literary). Not the least

interesting and important of these sources is the *mentalité* of the medieval Roman people that despite numerous attempts no writer has yet outlined in a way at once accurate and picturesque, and with that touch of genius which the subject calls for. In the third part of his dissertation (pp. 89-146), M. Halphen gives a critically constructed list (420-1252) of the known officials of the early medieval or Lateran administration (the *septem iudices primicerii, secundicerii, arcarii, primi defensores, nomenclatores, saccellarii* and *protoscriniarii*, formal survivals of the imperial and Byzantine authority); also lists of the prefects of Rome from the tenth century to 1252, and of the senators of Rome from 1148 to 1252, at which date the appearance of a non-Roman senator heralds, in the judgment of M. Halphen, modifications in the concept of the municipal administration of Rome important enough to afford at least a breathing-place for the historian. M. Halphen disclaims any credit for a "tableau systématique et suivi" of Roman municipal administration in the given period. He is entitled, however, to much credit as the author of a work small in volume, but satisfactory for its method, assured results, critically digested and ordered material, judicious and helpful bibliography. It is just such a work as we should expect from a student of the French School of History and Archaeology at Rome, whose members are under the immediate guidance of Monseigneur Louis Duchesne, for whom there are few secrets in the "Forma Urbis", physical, administrative, or artistic, between Constantine the Great and Frederick II.

THOMAS J. SHAHAN.

Les Institutions Politiques et Administratives des Principautés Lombardes de l'Italie Méridionale (IX^e-XI^e Siècles). Étude suivie d'un Catalogue des Actes des Princes de Bénévent et de Capoue. Par RENÉ POUPARDIN, Docteur ès Lettres. (Paris: Honoré Champion. 1907. Pp. 184.)

DR. POUPARDIN, the author of this monograph and of other important works on Lombard and Provençal history is an old student of the French School at Rome and has dedicated the fruit of his labors to Monseigneur Duchesne, the director of that noble institution. Having myself often climbed the broad stairways of the Farnese Palace and, by the courteous permission of the director, spent many fruitful hours in its well-furnished library, I heartily congratulate the school on the valuable contribution to historical science which has been made by its former alumnus.

The writer has, with praiseworthy self-denial, chosen for his field of research one of the most obscure and least attractive periods of Italian history; that which intervenes between the death of Charlemagne and the advent of the Norman conquerors of Southern Italy.

It is well known that the Frankish conquests in Italy near the end of the eighth century did not include its southern portion, the kingdom of Naples of a later day, but stopped short at the northern frontier